MONDAY, *February* 22. 1773. [NUMB. 1952.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

Printed by THOMAS and JOHN FLEET, at the HEART and CROWN in Cornhill.

This Day is Published,
And TO BE SOLD by
Cox and *Berry*,
At their STORE in King-Street,
Price Three Shillings, L. M.
[Worthy the Perusal of every Person.]
REFLECTIONS
ON
DEATH.
By WILLIAM DODD, LL.D.
Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.
It is appointed unto Men once to die; but after this the Judgment. Heb. ix. 27.

The above Reflections were printed in Chapters in a periodical Work, they were so well approved of, that several Persons requested they might be printed in the present Form: now in this Perception they have met with, that has been such as to go through several large Impressions in a very short Time.

At the same Place may be had,
The following Patent Medicines.
1. The Cordial Cephalic Snuff for the Head-Ach.
2. Stomachic Lozenges, for Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.
3. Pectoral Lozenges of Tolu, for Colds, Coughs and Consumptions.
4. Greenough's Tincture for cleansing the Teeth.
5. Doctor Hooper's Female Pills.
6. Daffy's Elixir.
7. Dr. Anderson's Scots Pills.
8. Dr. Hill's Balsam of Honey, for Coughs, Consumptions, Asthmas, &c.
9. Dr. Hill's Elixir Bardana, for Rheumatism & Gout.
10. Dr. Hill's Essence of Water Dock, for the Scurvy, Leprosy, and all cutaneous Disorders.
11. Dr. Hill's Tincture of Sage, for preventing the Decays of Age, and lengthening Human Life.

** *The Public may rely on the above Medicines being genuine.*——

INDIGO.
The very best kind of Indigo,
(which recommends itself to every one that is acquainted with that Article) by the Dozen or single Pound.
Bohea Tea of the best Quality, by the Hundred, Dozen and smaller Quantities.
Hyson and Souchong Ditto, both of Superior Goodness, by the Pound & larger Quantities, all as low as at any Store or Shop in Town.
Velvet Corks by the Groce or Dozen.
ALSO
A few Quarter Casks of extraordinary
Fyal Wine, very Cheap.
TO BE SOLD BY
PENUEL BOWEN.
Who has to Sell at his SHOP and STORE, a little to the Southward of Deacon Church's Vendue-Room in Newbury-street,
All sorts of West-India & Grocery Goods, by Wholesale and Retail at the most reasonable Rates.

VELVET CORKS.
Choice VELVET CORKS,
By the Quantity, or single Groce,
TO BE SOLD BY
Samuel Eliot
At his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market.
Who has for Sale, at the Cost and Charges,
Two Pair very large and good Rose BLANKETS:
He has also for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms,
A General Assortment of
English, India, Irish and Scotch GOODS,
With a Variety of Cutlery and Hard Ware:—
Also BOHEA TEA, in large or small Quantities, &c.

TO BE SOLD,
One of the best Places for a Tavern, by a large Trader, in the Province. Enquire of the Printers.

HANNON's much approved
CHOCOLATE
Ground exceeding fine, and warranted pure, may be had in any Quantities, from 50 to 1000 Weight, at the shortest Notice, put up in the best Manner, and upon the very lowest Terms, for Cash or Cocoa, of
Breck and *Hammatt*,
At their Store the Corner of Greene's Wharf, where Country Traders may be supplied with every Article of West India Goods & Groceries, in large or small Quantities, as cheap as at any Store in Boston.

Elizabeth Greenleaf
Informs her Customers and others,
That she has removed from her Shop at the End of Union-Street, to the Second Shop Southward of the Street leading to the Rev. Dr. BYLES's Meeting-House—where she continues to sell as usual—
Early Charlton, Omrods, Hotspur Peas, dwarf, green and large Marrowfats, Landman's dwarf Rouncival and Spanish Morato Peas; early, yellow, large Windsor, early Lisbon and Taker Beans; red, silver-skin, and white Spanish Onion Seeds; red, early Golden and Orange Carrot ditto; early prickly Cucumber; long prickly ditto; early and large Colly-flower; early Yorkshire, early Dutch, large Winter Sugar-Loaf, Battersea, green & yellow curl'd Savoy Cabbage Seeds; swelling Parsnip; early Dutch and common Turnip Seeds; short-top'd salmon, white & pink Radish ditto; Lettice of all sorts; scarlet Beet; curl'd & common Parsley; curl'd & common Peppergrass; Summer & Winter Spinnage; sweet Marjoram; Thyme, Baum, Summer Savory, Endive, Asparagus, Cellery, white Mustard, white Lavender; Hemp, Rape, and Canary Birds Seeds.

SLAVES.
Any Persons who have healthy Slaves to dispose of, Male or Female, that have been some Years in the Country, of 25 Years of Age or under, may be informed of a Purchaser by applying to the Printers

All Persons having Demands on the Estate of BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased, are desired to carry their Accounts to Mr. *John Peck*, Merchant, near Battery-March, Attorney to the Executors of said Estate for adjustment, and those that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment to the said Attorney.

The Building Yard lately occupied by the deceased to be Let.—The Timber, Plank, & other Stock on the Premises, and a Rope-Walk and Land adjoining, at the West Part of *Boston*, to be Sold.

Whereas *Henry Peirce*, lately an Apprentice to me the Subscriber hath frequently obtained Money and Goods from several Persons, under Pretence of verbal Orders from me:—In Order to prevent others being alike deceived by him the said *Henry Peirce*, I do hereby give publick Notice, that the said *Henry Peirce* is not my Apprentice, that he is not nor for several Months last past hath been in my Service, or employed by me in, or intrusted with, any Business of mine whatsoever.
Edward Marrett.
Cambridge, February 19, 1773.

TO JACOB HOLLAND, of Boston Clerk to the Proprietors of a certain Tract of Common and Undivided Land, situate in the County of Suffolk, on the Island known by the Name of the *Great-Brewster-Island*, and being the whole of said Island.

We the Subscribers being a Committee to call Proprietors Meetings, desire that you will notify the Proprietors to meet at the House of *Nathaniel Brown*, Innholder in *Charlestown*, on the twenty-fourth Day of *March* next, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon; then and there to act on the following Articles, viz.
1. To choose a Moderator and such other Officers as they shall think proper.
2. To raise such Sums of Money as shall be thought proper to carry on the Affairs of the Propriety.
3. To see if the Proprietors will agree to build a House on said Island.
4. To resolve on some Method to improve said Island for the future.

Nath. Brown,
John Jenkins,
John Bound.

Boston, Jan. 22. 1773.

Pursuant to the above Petition to me directed I do hereby notify and warn the aforesaid Proprietors to meet at the Time and Place, for the Purposes above-mentioned.
JACOB HOLLAND, *Prop'rs Clerk.*

Genuine *Turlington's* Balsam,
in large and small Bottles,
To be Sold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill,

THIS DAY Published,
[*Price One Shilling*]
THE REVOLUTION
IN
NEW-ENGLAND,
[In 1688]
JUSTIFIED,
AND THE
PEOPLE there VINDICATED
From the Aspersions cast upon them by Mr. *John Palmer*, in his pretended Answer to the Declaration published by the Inhabitants of Boston and the Country adjacent, on the Day when they secured their late Oppressors, who acted by an *illegal* and *arbitrary* Commission from the late King James.
To which is added,
A NARRATIVE of the PROCEEDINGS
OF
Sir EDMUND ANDROSS
And his Accomplices. Who also acted by an *illegal & arbitrary* Commission from the late King JAMES, during his Government in New-England.
By several Gentlemen who were of the Council.
Printed in the Year 1691.
Re-printed and Sold by I. THOMAS, near the Mill-Bridge.
** *Subscribers are desired to call or send for their Books.*

Lost or Mislaid, a black Leather Pocket Book, with one Clasp broke, having a Number of Papers therein, of no Value to any but the Owner.——Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Mr. *Brackett*, at the King's Arms, on Boston Neck, or the Printers hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

TO BE SOLD,
By Order of the Superior Court of Judicature.
The Real Estate of Mr. *Nathaniel Loring*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, consisting of a very good well finished Dwelling-House, three Rooms on a Floor, with a good Barn and Out House, and about 9 Acres of Land, and a good Well of Water, near Mr. *Parker's* Tavern on Jamaica Plain Roxbury, very suitable for a Gentleman's Country Seat, in the present Occupation of Capt. *William Martin*.—A Dwelling House and Wharf, with sundry Warehouses on it, all in good Repair, very convenient for taking in Goods by Land or Water, fronting on Fish street, and adjoining to Mr. *John Hooton*, Oar-Maker's Shop——His Mansion House in Middle-Street, with a good Well of Water, a good Yard and Garden, Barn, Wood House, Rain-Water Cistern, and several other Tenements, Barns, Chaise Houses and Sheds, and the Land belonging to them; also a large Piece of vacant Land, all adjoining to said Mansion House in Boston, and Rents for near £ 1000. O. T. a Year. For further Particulars, enquire of *Benjamin Dolbeare* of said Boston, Administrator on said Estate, who is fully impowered by the said Court to sell the same.

TO BE SOLD,
A large and valuable House Lot, in Summer-Street, near the New South Meeting House, about 67 Feet in Front, and 400 Feet deep.——Enquire of the Printers.

Wanted immediately,
A considerable Quantity of three Inch White Oak Plank, for which ready Money will be given —— Also a Number of Ship-Carpenters, who will meet with good Encouragement by applying to Mr. *Thomas Walker*, Ship-Builder, at his Yard, South-End, Boston.

CHARLESTOWN, So. Carolina, Jan. 11.
We hear from Grenada that Lieutenant Nicholas Darrah, of the 70th regiment, a gallant Officer, and much esteemed in the West-Indies, where he had served several years, was unfortunately drowned with twelve men under his command, attempting to land on that part of St. Vincent which is in the possession of the Black Caraibs.

NEW-LONDON, Feb. 12.
Last Sunday Capt. Barzillai Dean, of Connecticut River, arrived here in 19 Days from St. Martins. On the 22d Jan. in lat. 26. long. 67. 40. he spoke the Brig Patty, Thomas Volentine, Master, from Surrinam, but last from St. Eustatia, 15 days out, bound to Boston, who two days before, in lat. 27, 37, had met with a gale of wind from E. N. E. which had occasioned his vessel to be leaky, and obliged to put back for St. Eustatia.

(c) see on Common Law, pa. 964, Vol. 3, & pa. 691. 242 (d) see when they came, pa. 1074, Vol. 2.

ON Tuesday last His Excellency the Governor was pleased to send a Message by the Secretary to the Honorable House of Representatives directing their Attendance forthwith in the Council Chamber. The House went up accordingly, and after His Excellency had given his Assent to several engrossed Bills, he made the following SPEECH to both Houses.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE Proceedings of such of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston as assembled together and passed and published their Resolves or Votes as the Act of the Town at a legal Town Meeting, denying in the most express terms the Supremacy of Parliament, and inviting every other Town and District in the Province to adopt the same Principle and to establish Committees of Correspondence to consult upon proper measures to maintain it, and the Proceedings of divers other Towns, in consequence of this invitation, appeared to me to be so unwarrantable and of such a dangerous nature and tendency, that I thought myself bound to call upon you in my Speech at opening the Session, to join with me in discountenancing and bearing a proper Testimony against such Irregularities and Innovations.

I stated to you fairly and truly, as I conceived, the Constitution of the Kingdom and of the Province so far as relates to the dependance of the latter upon the former; and I desired you, if you differed from me in Sentiments, to shew me with candour my own errors, and to give your reasons in support of your opinions, so far as you might differ from me. I hoped that you would have considered my Speech by your joint Committees, and have given me a joint Answer; but, as the House of Representatives have declined that mode of proceeding, and as your principles in Government are very different, I am obliged to make separate and distinct Replies.

I shall first apply myself to you,

Gentlemen of the Council,

The two first parts of your Answer, which respect the disorders occasioned by the Stamp Act and the general nature of Supreme Authority, do not appear to me to have a tendency to invalidate any thing which I have said in my Speech; for, however the Stamp-Act may have been the immediate occasion of any disorders, the authority of Parliament was notwithstanding denied in order to justify or excuse them. And, for the nature of the Supreme authority of Parliament, I have never given you any reason to suppose that I intended a more absolute power in Parliament, or a greater degree of active or passive obedience in the People, than what is founded in the nature of Government let the form of it be what it may. I shall, therefore, pass over those parts of your Answer without any other remark. I would also have saved you the trouble of all those authorities which you have brought to shew, that all taxes upon English Subjects must be levied by virtue of the Act not of the King alone but in conjunction with the Lords and Commons, for I should very readily have allowed it; and I should as readily have allowed that all other Acts of Legislation must be passed by the same joint authority and not by the King alone.

Indeed, I am not willing to continue a controversy with you upon any other parts of your Answer. I am glad to find that Independence is what you have not in contemplation; and that you will not presume to prescribe the exact limits of the authority of Parliament; only, as with due deference to it, you are humbly of opinion, that, as all human authority in the nature of it is and ought to be limited, it cannot constitutionally extend, for the reasons you have suggested, to the levying of Taxes in any form on His Majesty's Subjects of this Province.

I will only observe, that your attempts to draw a line as the limits of the Supreme authority in Government, by distinguishing some natural Rights as more peculiarly exempt from such authority than the rest, rather tend to evince the impracticability of drawing such a line; and that some parts of your Answer seem to infer a Supremacy in the Province at the same time that you acknowledge the Supremacy of Parliament, for otherwise the Rights of the Subjects cannot be the same in all essential respects, as you suppose them to be, in all parts of the dominions, "under a like form of Legislature."

From these, therefore, and other considerations I cannot help flattering myself, that, upon more mature deliberation and in order to a more consistent plan of Government, you will chuse rather to doubt of the expediency of Parliament's exercising its authority in cases that may happen, than to limit the authority itself, especially as you agree with me in the proper method of obtaining a redress of grievances by constitutional representations, which cannot well consist with a denial of the authority to which the representations are made; and, from the best information I have been able to obtain, the denial of the authority of Parliament, expressly or by implication in those Petitions to which you refer was the cause of their not being admitted, and not any advice given by the Minister to the Agents of the Colonies.

I must enlarge and be much more particular in my Reply to you,

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I shall take no notice of that part of your Answer which attributes the disorders of the Province to an undue exercise of the power of Parliament, because you take for granted, what can by no means be admitted, that Parliament had exercised its power, without just authority. The sum of your Answer so far as it is pertinent to my Speech is this.

You allege, that the Colonies were an acquisition of foreign Territory not annexed to the Realm of England, and therefore at the *absolute* disposal of the Crown; the King having, as you take it, a constitutional right to dispose of and *alienate* any part of his Territories not annexed to the Realm—that Queen Elizabeth accordingly conveyed the property, *dominion* and *sovereignty* of Virginia to Sir Walter Raleigh to be held of the Crown *by homage and a certain render*, without reserving any share in the legislative and executive authority—that the subsequent grants of America were similar in this respect, that they were without any reservation for securing the subjection of the Colonists to the Parliament and future Laws of England,—that this was the sense of the English Crown, the Nation, and our Predecessors when they first took possession of this Country—that if the Colonies were not then annexed to the Realm they cannot have been annexed since that time—that if they are not now annexed to the *Realm* they are not part of the *Kingdom*, and consequently not subject to the Legislative authority of the Kingdom; for no Country, by the Common Law, was subject to the Laws or to the Parliament but the Realm of England.

Now if this your foundation shall fail you in every part of it, as I think it will, the Fabrick which you have raised upon it must certainly fall. (1)

Let me then observe to you that, as English Subjects, and agreeable to the doctrine of feudal Tenure, all our Lands and Tenements are held mediately or immediately of the Crown, and although the possession and use or profits be in the Subject, there still remains a Dominion in the Crown. When any new Countries are discovered by English Subjects, according to the general law and usage of Nations, they become part of the State, and, according to the feudal System, the Lordship or Dominion is in the Crown and a right accrues of disposing of such Territories, under such Tenure or for such services to be performed as the Crown shall judge proper, and whensoever any part of such Territories, by Grant from the Crown, becomes the possession or property of private persons, such persons, thus holding under the Crown of England, remain or become Subjects of England to all intents and purposes, as fully as if any of the Royal Manors Forests or other Territory within the Realm had been granted to them upon the like Tenures (2) but that it is now, or was when the Plantations were first granted, the Prerogative of the Kings of England to alienate such Territories from the Crown, or to constitute a number of new Governments altogether independant of the Sovereign legislative authority of the English Empire, I can by no means concede to you. I have never seen any better authority to support such an opinion than an anonymous Pamphlet by which I fear you have too easily been misled, for I shall presently shew you that the declarations of King James the first, and of King Charles the first, admitting they are truly related by the Author of this Pamphlet, ought to have no weight with you; nor does the cession or restoration, upon a Treaty of Peace, of Countries which have been lost or acquired in War militate with these principles, nor may any particular act of power of a Prince in selling or delivering up any part of His Dominions to a foreign Prince or State against the general sense of the Nation be urged to invalidate them, and upon examination it will appear that all the Grants which have been made of America are founded upon them and are made to conform to them, even those which you have adduced in support of very different principles. (3)

You do not recollect that, prior to what you call the first Grant by Q. Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, a Grant had been made, by the same Princess, to Sir Humphry Gilbert of all such Countries as he should discover which were to be *of the allegiance of her, her Heirs and Successors* but, he dying in the prosecution of his Voyage, a second Grant was made to Sir Walter Raleigh which, you say, conveyed the Dominion and Sovereignty without any reserve of legislative or executive authority *being held by homage and a render*. To hold by *homage*, which implies fealty, *and a render* is descriptive of Socage tenure as fully as if it had been said to hold *as of our Manor of East Greenwich* the words in your Charters? Now this alone was a reserve of Dominion and Sovereignty in the Queen her Heirs and Successors and, besides this, the Grant is made upon this express condition, which you pass over, *that the People remain Subject to the Crown of England*, the head of that legislative authority which, by the English Constitution, is equally extensive with the authority of the Crown throughout every Part of the Dominions. Now if we could suppose the Queen to have acquired separate from her relation to her Subjects or in her natural capacity, which she could not do, a Title to a Country discovered by her Subjects and then to grant the same Country to English Subjects in her publick capacity as Queen of England, still by this grant the annexed it to the Crown. Thus by not distinguishing between the Crown of England and the Kings and Queens of England in their personal or natural capacities, you have been led into a fundamental error which must prove fatal to your System. (4) It is not material whether Virginia reverted to the Crown by Sir Walter's attainder or whether he never took any benefit from his Grant, though the latter is most probable seeing he ceased from all attempts to take possession of the Country after a few years trial. There were, undoubtedly, divers Grants made by King James the first of the Continent of America in the beginning of the 17th century and similar to the Grant of Q. Elizabeth in this respect, that they were dependant on the Crown. The Charter to the Council at Plimouth in Devon dated Novem. 3d, 1620 more immediately respects us, and of that we have the most authentick remains.

By this Charter, upon the petition of Sir Ferdinando Gorges a Corporation was constituted to be and continue by Succession forever in the Town of Plimouth aforesaid, to which Corporation that part of the American Continent which lyes between the 40° and 48° degrees of Latitude was granted *to be held of the King his Heirs and Successors as of the manor of East Greenwich* with powers to constitute subordinate Governments in America and to make Laws for such Governments, *not repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of England*. From this Corporation your Predecessors obtained a Grant of the Soil of the Colony of Massachusets-Bay, in 1627, and, in 1628, they obtained a Charter from K. Charles the first making them a distinct Corporation, also within the Realm, and giving them full powers within the limits of their Patent, very like to those of the Council of Plimouth throughout their more extensive Territory. (5)

We will now consider what must have been the sense of the King of the Nation and of the Patentees at the time of granting these Patents. From the year 1606 the Banks and Sea-Coasts of New-England had been frequented by English Subjects for catching and drying Cod-Fish. When an exclusive Right to the Fishery was claimed, by virtue of the Patent of 1620, the House of Commons was alarmed and a Bill was brought in for allowing a free Fishery and it was upon this occasion that one of the Secretaries of State declared, perhaps as his own opinion, that the Plantations were not annexed to the Crown and so were not within the Jurisdiction of Parliament. (6) Sir Edwin Sandys, who was one of the Virginia Company and an eminent Lawyer, declared that he knew Virginia had been annexed and was *held of the Crown as of the Manor of East Greenwich* and he believed New-England was so also; and so it most certainly was. This declaration, made by one of the King's Servants, you say shewed the sense of the Crown and, being not secretly but openly declared in Parliament you would make it the sense of the Nation also, notwithstanding your own assertion that the Lords and Commons passed a Bill that shewed their sense to be directly the contrary. But if there had been full evidence of express declarations made by King James the first, and King Charles the first they were declarations contrary to their own Grants, which declare this Country to be held of the Crown and consequently it must have been annexed to it. And may not such declarations be accounted for by other Actions of those Princes who when they were soliciting the Parliament to grant the Duties of Tonnage and Poundage with other aids and were, in this way, acknowledging the Rights of Parliament, at the same time were requiring the payment of those Duties with Ship Money, &c. by virtue of their Prerogative?

But to remove all doubt of the sense of the Nation and of the Patentees of this Patent or Charter in 1620 I need only refer you to the account published by Sir Ferdinando Gorges himself of the proceedings in Parliament upon this occasion. As he was the most active Member of the Council of Plimouth and as he relates what came within his own knowledge and observation his Narrative, which has all the appearances of truth and sincerity, must carry conviction with it. He says that soon after the Patent was passed and whilst it lay in the Crown-Office he was summoned to appear in Parliament to answer what was to be objected against it, and the House being in a Committee and Sir Edward Coke, that great oracle of the Law, in the Chair, he was called to the Bar and was told by Sir Edward that the House understood that a Patent had been granted to the said Sir Ferdinando and divers other noble persons for establishing a Colony in New-England, that this was deemed a grievance of the Common-wealth *contrary to the Laws*, and to the Privileges of the Subject, that it was a Monopoly, &c. and he required the delivery of the Patent into the House. Sir Ferdinando Gorges made no doubt of the authority of the House but submitted to their disposal of the Patent as in their wisdom they thought good "not knowing, under favour, how any action of that kind could be a grievance to the Publick seeing it was undertaken for the advancement of Religion, *the enlargement of the bounds of our nation*, &c.—He was willing, however, to submit the whole to their honorable censures." After divers attendances he imagined he had satisfied the House that the planting a Colony was of much more consequence than a simple disorderly course of Fishing. He was, notwithstanding, disappointed and, when the publick grievances of the Kingdom were presented by the two Houses, that of the Patent for New-England was the first. I don't know how the Parliament could have shewn more fully the sense they then had of their Authority over that new acquired Territory, nor can we expect better evidence of the sense which the Patentees had of it, for I know of no historical fact of which we have less reason to doubt.

And now Gentlemen I will shew you how it appears from our Charter itself, which you say I have not yet been pleased to point out to you except from that Clause which restrains us from making Laws repugnant to the Laws of England, that it was the wish of our Predecessors at the time when the Charter was granted that they were to remain subject to the Supreme Authority of Parliament.

Besides this clause, which I shall have occasion further to remark upon before I finish, you will find that by the Charter a grant was made of exemption from all taxes and impositions upon any goods imported *into New-England* or exported from thence into England for the space of twenty one years, except the custom of five per Cent. upon such goods as, after the expiration of seven years, should be brought into England. Nothing can be more plain than that the Charter, as well as the Patent to the Council of Plimouth, constitutes a Corporation in England with powers to create a subordinate government or governments within the Plantation, so that there would always be Subjects of taxes and impositions both in the Kingdom and in the Plantation. An exemption for twenty-one years implies a right of imposition after the expiration of the term, and there is no distinction between the Kingdom and the Plantation. By what authority, then, in the understanding of the Parties, were these impositions to be laid? It may, perhaps, be said, should they by the King rather than to acknowledge the authority of Parliament, yet this could not be the sense of one of our principal Patentees Mr. Samuel Vassall who at that instant, 1628, the date of the Charter, was suffering the loss of his goods rather than submit to an imposition laid by the King without the authority of Parliament; and so it was but a few years after it could not be the sense of the rest, I need only to refer you to your own Records for the year 1641 where you will find an Order of the House of Commons, conceived in such terms as discover a plain Reference to this part of the Charter, after fourteen years of the twenty-one were expired. By this Order the House of Commons declare that all goods and merchandize exported to New-England or imported from thence shall be free from all taxes and im-

(2) vid Letter to L. Hollenborough pa. 947, Vol. 2.
(3) vid pa. 996, Vol. 2.
(4) vid pa. 976, Vol. 2.
(5) vid pa. 1077, Vol. 2.
(a) see essay on Feudal Law, pa. 159, &c. Vol. 1, & on the same, pa. 250, 257, & 263.
(b) The Constitution of England vide Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050, patition of right pa. 816, Bill of rights pa. 1053, Vol. 2.

1 vid the proceedings of the Town pa. 1085. 2 vid the Letter pa. 1117. 3 vid under Towns in Index. 4 vid speech pa. 216. 5 vid pa. 226. 6 vid Index under Stamp Act Vol. 1 vid Acts pa. 53 Vol. 1.

positions both in the Kingdom *and in New-England* until the House shall take further order therein to the contrary. The sense which our Predecessors had of the benefit which they took from this Order evidently appears from the Vote of the General Court, acknowledging their humble thankfulness and preserving a grateful remembrance of the honorable respect from that high Court, and resolving that the Order sent unto them under the hand of the Clerk of the Honorable House of Commons shall be entred among their publick Records to remain there unto Posterity: And, in an Address to Parliament, nine years after, they acknowledge, among other undeserved favours that of *taking off the Customs from them.*

I am at a loss what your Ideas could be when you say that if the Plantations are not Part of the *Realm*, they are not Part of the *Kingdom*, seeing the two words can properly convey but one idea and they have one and the same signification in the different languages from whence they are derived. I do not charge you with any design, but the equivocal use of the word Realm in several Parts of your Answer makes them perplexed and obscure. Sometimes, you must intend the whole Dominion which is subject to the authority of Parliament, sometimes only strictly the Territorial Realm to which other Dominions are or may be annexed. If you mean that no Countries but the ancient territorial Realm can constitutionally be subject to the Supreme authority of England, which you have very incautiously said is a Rule of the Common Law of England, this is a doctrine which you will never be able to support. That the Common Law should be controuled and changed by Statutes every day's experience teaches, but that the Common Law prescribes limits to the extent of the Legislative Power, I believe has never been said upon any other occasion. That Acts of Parliament for several hundred Years past have respected Countries, which are not strictly within the Realm, you might easily have discovered by the Statute Books. You will find Acts for regulating the Affairs of Ireland, though a separate and distinct Kingdom. Wales and Calais, whilst they sent no Representatives to Parliament, were subject to the like regulations. So are Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, &c. which send no Members to this day. These Countries are not more properly a Part of the Ancient Realm, than the Plantations, nor do I know that they can more properly be said to be annexed to the Realm, unless the declaring that Acts of Parliament shall extend to Wales, though not particularly named shall make it so, which I conceive it does not in the sense you intend.

Thus, I think, I have made it appear that the Plantations, though not strictly within the Realm, have from the beginning been constitutionally subject to the Supreme Authority of the Realm and are so far annexed to it as to be, with the Realm and the other dependencies upon it, one intire Dominion; and that the Plantation or Colony of Massachusetts-Bay in particular is holden as feudatory of the Imperial Crown of England, deem it to be no Part of the Realm it is immaterial for, to use the words of a very great Authority in a Case in some respects analogous, "being feudatory the conclusion necessarily follows, that it is under the Government of the King's Laws and the King's Courts in Cases proper for them to interpose, though (like Counties Palatine) it has peculiar Laws and Customs, Jura Regalia, and complete Jurisdiction at home."

Your remark upon and construction of the words, *the Repugnant to the Laws of England*, are much the same with those of the Council; but can any reason be assigned why the laws of England as they stood just at that Period should be pitched upon as the Standard, more than at any other Period? If so, why was it not incurred to when the second Charter was granted, more than sixty Years after the first? It is not improbable that the original intention might be a repugnancy in general and, a fortiori, such Laws as were made more immediately to respect us, but the Statute of 7th and 8th, of King William and Queen Mary, soon after the second Charter, favours the latter construction only, and the Province Agent, Mr. Dummer, in his much applauded defence of the Charter, says that *that* a Law in the Plantations may be said to be repugnant to a Law made in Great Britain, when it flatly contradicts it so far as the Law made there mentions and relates to the Plantations. But, Gentlemen, there is another clause both in the first and second Charter which, I think will serve to explain this or to render all dispute upon the construction of it unnecessary.— You are enabled to impose such Oaths only as are warrantable by, or not repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of the Realm, I believe you will not contend that these Clauses must mean such Oaths only as were warrantable at the respective times when the Charters were granted. It has often been found necessary, since the date of the Charters, to alter the forms of the Oaths to the Government by Acts of Parliament, and such alterations have always been conformed to in the Plantations.

Lest you should think that I admit the authority of King Charles the Second in giving his Assent to an Act of the Assembly of Virginia, which you mention to join to the Authorities of James the first and Charles the first, to have any weight, I must observe to you that I do not see any greater inconsistency with Magna Charta in the King's giving his assent to an Act of a subordinate Legislature immediately or in Person than when he does it mediately by His Governor or Substitute but, if it could be admitted that such an assent discovered the King's judgment that Virginia was independent, would you lay any stress upon it when the same King was from time to time giving his assent to Acts of Parliament which inferred the dependence of all the Colonies, and had by one of those Acts declared the Plantations to be inhabited and peopled by His Majesty's Subjects of England?

I gave you no reason to remark upon the absurdity of a grant to Persons born within the Realm of those liberties which would have belonged to them if they had been born within the Realm, but rather guarded against it by considering such grant as declaratory only, and in the nature of an assurance that the Plantations would be considered as the Dominions of England. But is there no absurdity in a grant from the King of England of the Liberties and Immunities of Englishmen to Persons born in and who are to inhabit other Territories than the Dominions of England, and would such grant, whether by Charter or other Letters Patent, be sufficient to make them inheritable, or to intitle them to the other Liberties & Immunities of Englishmen in any Part of the English Dominions?

As I am willing to rest the Point between us upon the Plantations having been, from their first discovery and settlement under the Crown, a Part of the Dominions of England, I shall not take up any time in remarking upon your arguments to shew that since that time, they cannot have been made a Part of those Dominions.

The remaining Parts of your Answer are principally intended to prove that, under both Charters, it hath been the sense of the People that they were not subject to the jurisdiction of Parliament, and, for this purpose, you have made large extracts from the History of the Colony. Wish you are doing honor to the Book, by laying any stress upon it's authority, it would have been no more than justice to the Author if you had cited some other Passages which would have tended to reconcile the Passage, in my Speech to the History.— I have said that, except about the time of the Anarchy which preceded the Restoration of King Charles the Second, I have not discovered that the Authority of Parliament had been called in question even by particular Persons. It was, as I take it, from the Principles imbibed in those times of Anarchy that the Persons of influence, mentioned in the History, disputed the authority of Parliament, but the Government would not venture to dispute it. On the contrary, in four or five Years after the Restoration, the Government declared to the King's Commissioners that the Act of Navigation had been for some years observed here, that they knew not of it's being greatly violated and that such Laws as appeared to be against it were repealed. It is not strange that these Persons of influence should prevail upon great part of the people to fall in, for a time with their opinions and to suppose acts of the Colony necessary to give force to acts of Parliament; the Government, however, several years before the Charter was vacated, more explicitly acknowledged the Authority of Parliament and voted that their Governor should take the Oath, required of him, faithfully to do and perform all matters and things enjoined him by the Acts of Trade. I have not recited in my Speech all these particulars, nor had I them all in my mind but, I think, I have said nothing inconsistent with them. My principles in Government are still the same with what they appear to be in the Book you refer to, nor am I conscious that, by any part of my conduct, I have given cause to suspect the contrary.

Inasmuch as you say that I have not particularly pointed out to you the Acts and Doings of the General Assembly which relate to Acts of Parliament, I will do it now, and demonstrate to you that such Acts have been acknowledged by the Assembly, or submitted to by the People. (5)

From your Predecessors Removal to America until the Year 1020 there was no Session of Parliament, and the first short Session of a few Days only in 1640, and the whole of the next Session, until the withdraw of the King, being taken up in the Disputes between the King and the Parliament, there could be no Room for Plantation Affairs. Soon after the King's withdraw the House of Commons passed the memorable Order of 1642, and from that Time to the Restoration this Plantation seems to have been distinguished from the rest, and the several Acts or Ordinances, which respected the other Plantations, were never enforced here, and, possibly, under Colour of the Exemption in 1642, it might not be intended they should be executed.

For 13 or 16 Years after the Restoration, there was no Officer of the Customs in the Colony, except the Governor annually elected by the People, and the Acts of Trade were but little regarded, nor did the Governor take the Oath required of Governors by the Act of the 12th of King Charles the Second, until the Time which I have mentioned. Upon the Revolution the Force of an Act of Parliament was evident in a Case of as great importance as any which could happen to the Colony. King William and Queen Mary were proclaimed in the Colony, King and Queen of England, France & Ireland, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging*, in the Room of King James, and this not by Virtue of an Act of the Colony, for no such Act ever passed, but by force of an Act of Parliament which altered the Succession to the Crown, and for which the People waited several Weeks with anxious Concern. By force of another Act of Parliament, and that only, such Officers of the Colony as had taken the Oaths of Allegiance to King James deemed themselves at Liberty to take, and accordingly did take the Oaths to King William and Queen Mary. And that I may mention other Acts of the like Nature together, it is by force of an Act of Parliament that the Illustrious House of Hanover succeeded to the Throne of Britain *and its Dominions*, and by several other Acts, the Forms of the Oaths have from Time to Time, been altered, and by a late Act that Form was established which every one of us has complied with as the Charter in express Words requires and makes our Duty. Shall we now dispute whether Acts of Parliament have been submitted to when we find them submitted to in Points which are of the very Essence of our Constitution? If you should disown that Authority which has Power even to change the Succession to the Crown, are you in no Danger of denying the Authority of our most gracious Sovereign, which I am sure none of you can have in your Thoughts?

I think I have before shewn you, Gentlemen, what must have been the Sense of our Predecessors at the Time of the first Charter, let us now, whilst we are upon the Acts and Doings of the Assembly, consider what it must have been at the Time of the second Charter. Upon the first Advice of the Revolution in England, the Authority which assumed the Government instructed their Agents to petition *the Parliament* to restore the first Charter, and a Bill for that Purpose passed the House of Commons, but went no farther. Was not this owning *the authority of Parliament*? By an Act of Parliament, passed in the first year of King William and Queen Mary, a form of Oaths was established to be taken by those Princes and by all succeeding Kings and Queens of England at their Coronation, the first of which is, that they will govern the People of the Kingdom *and the Dominions thereunto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the Laws and Customs of the same.* When the Colony directed their Agents to make their humble application to King William to grant the second Charter, they could have no other Pretence than as they were Inhabitants of Part *of the Dominion of England*, and they also knew the Oath the King had taken to govern them *according to the Statutes in Parliament*; surely then, at the time of this Charter also, it was the sense of our Predecessors, as well as of the King and of the Nation that there was and would remain a Supremacy in the Parliament. About the same time, they acknowledge, in an address to the King, that they have no Power to make Laws *repugnant to the Laws of England.* And, immediately after the assumption of the Powers of Government by virtue of the new Charter, an Act passed to revive for a limited time all the local Laws of the Colonies of Massachusets-Bay and New-Plimouth, respectively, *not repugnant to the Laws of England.* And, at the same Session, an Act passed establishing Naval-Officers in several Ports of the Province, for which this reason is given, *that all undue trading contrary to an Act of Parliament made in the 12th year of King Charles the second may be prevented in this their Majesty's Province.* The Act of this Province passed so long ago as the second year of King George the first, for stating the Fees of the Custom-house Officers, must have relation to the Acts of Parliament by which they are constituted, and the Provision made in that Act of the Province for extending the Post of Boston to all the Roads as far as Cape-Cod, could be for no other purpose than for the more effectual carrying the Acts of Trade into execution. And, to come nearer to the present time, when an Act of Parliament had passed in 1741, for putting an end to certain unwarrantable Seizures in this Province, did the Authority of Government, or those Persons more immediately affected by it, ever dispute the Validity of it? On the contrary, have not a number of Acts been passed in the Province, that the Burdens to which such Persons were subjected might be equally apportioned, and have not all these Acts of the Province been very carefully framed to prevent their militating with the Act of Parliament? I will mention also an Act of Parliament made in the first year of Queen Ann, altho' the proceedings upon it more immediately respected the Council. By this Act no Office civil or military shall be void by the death of the King, but shall continue six months, unless suspended or made void by the next Successor. By force of this Act, Governor Dudley continued in the Administration six months from the demise of Queen Ann, and immediately after, the Council assumed the Administration and continued it until a Proclamation arrived from King George, by virtue of which Governor Dudley reassumed the Government. It would be tedious to enumerate the Addresses, Votes and Messages of both the Council and House of Representatives to the same purpose. I have said enough to shew that this Government has submitted to Parliament from a Conviction of it's constitutional Supremacy, and this not *from unreasonableness, nor merely from reluctance at the idea of contending with the Parent State.*

If then I have made it appear, that both by the first and second Charters we hold our Lands and the Authority of Government not of the *King* but of the Crown of England, that being a Dominion of the Crown of England, we are consequently subject to the Supreme Authority of England, that this hath been the sense of this Plantation, except in those few years when the principles of Anarchy which had prevailed in the Kingdom had not lost their influence here; and if, upon a review of your Principles, they shall appear to you to have been delusive and erroneous, as I think they must, or if you shall only be in doubt of them, you certainly will not draw that Conclusion which otherwise you might do, and which I am glad you have hitherto avoided; especially when you consider the obvious and inevitable distress and misery of Independence upon our Mother Country, if such Independence could be allowed or maintained, and the probability of much greater distress, which we are not able to foresee.

You ask me if we have not reason to fear we shall soon be reduced to a *worse* Situation than that of the Colonies of France, Spain or Holland. I may safely affirm that we have not; that we have no reason to fear any evils from a submission to the authority of Parliament, equal to what we must feel from its authority being disputed, from an uncertain Rule of Law and Government. For more than seventy years together the supremacy of Parliament was acknowledged without complaints of Grievance. The effect of every measure cannot be foreseen by human wisdom. What can be expected more from any authority than when the unfitness of a measure is discovered, to make it void? When upon the united Representations and Complaints of the American Colonies any Acts have appeared to Parliament to be unsalutary, have there not been repeated instances of the repeal of such Acts? We cannot expect these instances should be carried so far as to be equivalent to a disavowal or relinquishment of the right itself. Why then shall we fear for ourselves and our posterity, greater rigour of Government for seventy years to come than what we and our predecessors have felt in the seventy years past?

You must give me leave, Gentlemen, in a few words to vindicate myself from a Charge, in one part of your Answer, of having, by my Speech, reduced you to the unhappy alternative of appearing by your silence to acquiesce in my sentiments, or of freely discussing this point of the supremacy of Parliament. I saw, as I have before observed, the Capital Town of the Province, without being reduced to such an alternative, voluntarily not only discussing but determining this point, and inviting every other Town and District in the Province to do the like. I saw that many of the principal Towns had followed the example, and that there was imminent danger of a compliance in most if not all of the rest, in order to avoid being distinguished. Was not I reduced to the alternative of rendering myself justly obnoxious to the displeasure of my Sovereign by acquiescing in such irregularities or of calling upon you to join with me in suppressing them? Might I not rather have expected from you an expression of your concern that any Persons should project and prosecute a plan of measures which would lay me under a necessity of bringing this point before you? It was so far from being my inclination, that nothing short of a sense of duty to the King, and the obligations I am under to consult your true interest could have compelled me to it.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

We all profess to be the loyal and dutiful subjects of the King of Great-Britain. His Majesty considers the British Empire as one entire Dominion, subject to one supreme legislative Power, a due submission to which is essential to the maintenance of the Rights, Liberties and Privileges of the several parts of this Dominion. We have abundant evidence of his Majesty's tender and impartial regard to the Rights of his Subjects; and I am authorized to say that "his Majesty will most graciously approve of every constitutional Measure that may contribute to the Peace, the Happiness, and Prosperity of his Colony of Massachusets Bay, and which may have the effect to shew to the world that he has no wish beyond that of reigning in the hearts and affections of his People."

Council-Chamber,
16 February, 1773. T. Hutchinson.

The following are the Titles of the engrossed Bills to which his Excellency signed his Assent, viz.

An Act for incorporating the West Part of the Town of Great Barrington, in the County of Berkshire, into a District by the Name of Alford.

An Act for annexing certain Lands to the Town of Great-Barrington, in the County of Berkshire.

An Act for annexing sundry Persons, Inhabitants of the first Precinct in the Town of Marshfield with their Estates to the second Precinct in said Town.

An Act for confirming the Titles and quieting the Possessions of the Proprietors of the Towns of Lunenburgh and Fitchburgh.

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(1) Vid, magna Charta pa, 790 & Vol, 2. Vid Speech pa, 213 & vid proceedings of Town of Boston page 1085. × vid Letter page 1117. (4) Vid in Index, Under Towns. ☞ vid Councils answer pa, 247. — answer of the House pa, 250 (1) see Common Law, pa. 964, Vol. 3, & pa. 691. (2) See Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1060. petition of right pa. 818, Bill of rights, pa. 1058, Vol. 2. (5) see pa. 1070, Vol. 2. (9) pa. 1052, V. 2

(8) see American rights pa. 1088, 1228.

Vid Answer of the House pa. 229. — vid Councils answer pa. 226. vid the Char- ter pa, 1077, vol. 2. vid pa. 953, Vol. 2. — vid pa. 996, Vol. 2 — pa. 976, Vol. 2 (8) pa. 1072, Vol. 2.

BOSTON, Feb. 22. 1773.

Tuesday last the House of Representatives sent the following Message to his Excellency the Governor,

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives think it of the last Importance to wait on your Excellency, and pray that you would be pleased to inform them, whether your Excellency can now satisfy the House that the Justices of the Superior Court have refused or will refuse to accept of their Support from the Crown. A Matter which appears to have filled the Minds of the good People of this Province with great Anxiety; and a Determination of which in the Affirmative will tend to promote his Majesty's Service and the Peace and Happiness of the People.

His EXCELLENCY's Answer.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I Most certainly am not able to inform you that the Justices of the Superior Court have refused or will refuse to accept of their Support from the Crown. All that I thought necessary for me to do before I gave my Assent to the Grants, which you had made, was the taking proper Caution to prevent their being intitled to a Salary from the Province after a Salary from the Crown should commence, if the Warrants for the Payment of such Salary should hereafter be received.

Council Chamber, T. HUTCHINSON.
16 February, 1773.

WE should have published more of the Proceedings of this very many Towns which have been sent us, but lengthy Speeches, &c has prevented it; we shall however proceed as fast as we are able, in gratifying the Public with a View of those *patriotic* and *sensible* Productions. ——" That *union of Sentiment* in the several Towns expressed in an agreeable variety, with respect to our Rights and Privileges, and the late *Infringements* and *Violations* of those Rights, cannot but serve to strengthen the *Hands* of the Friends to *Constitutional Liberty* thro' the *Province* and *Continent*, in their Struggles for the *recovery* of what has been lost, as well as for the *preservation* of the little that remains.—The Observation of the Pennsylvania Farmer with regard to *this struggle*, viz. '*United* we stand, *Divided* we fall,' should leave a deep and lasting Impression upon the Mind of every American. ——

We hear that some Towns who declined Meeting on account of the General Assembly's being permitted so soon to meet, intend to have a Clause inserted in their Warrants for March Meeting, which will allow them to express their Sentiments on the present alarming situation of public Affairs, as a great Majority have already done.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, *to his Correspondent here, dated December last.*

" Governor Hutchinson will have the greatest support on this side the Water; for he is in the highest Estimation with those in Power: This I have from his Friends, and confirmed by his Enemies.—Some of the latter he has here, as appears by the News-Papers, but they are impotent."

We hear that the Rev. Mr. Andrew Tyler, who lately asked a Dismission from his pastoral Office in one of the Churches in Dedham, on account of some unhappy Differences which have lately arisen there, hath received ample Testimonials of his good Character, and a hearty and affectionate Recommendation to the Work of the Ministry wherefoever he may be called thereunto, from the following Gentlemen—The Rev. Dr. Chauncy, Dr. Pemberton, Dr. Eliot, and Dr. Cooper, of this Town; the Rev. Mr. Woodward, of Weston, Rev. Mr. Adams, of Roxbury, Rev. Mr. Meriam, of Newton. Rev. Mr. Carryl, of Dedham, and the Rev. Mr. West, of Needham.

We learn from Weymouth that the Measles has had a very quick and general spread through the South Parish in that Town; 400 Persons having had that Distemper in the space of one Month, and more than 500 in the whole, which is near two thirds of the People there. Thirty eight Persons have also had it out of eight Families belonging to the Town of Abington, who attend public Worship at Weymouth: But notwithstanding the rapid Progress and distressing Nature of this Disorder, it proved mortal to two Persons only, one of them an infant Child.

The following melancholy Accident lately happen'd at Putney: The Dwelling-House of Mr. Michael Laws by some Means took Fire in the Night, when all the Family were in Bed and asleep; the Man and his Wife and three small Children were in the lower Room, five other Children were in the Chamber:—The Woman awoke first with the Noise of the devouring Flames; she awoke her Husband, and with Difficulty they got out with the three Children in their Arms.—Their Cries awaked three others in the Chamber, two of whom leap'd thro' the Flames and escap'd; tho' one, viz. Mr. Law's eldest Son, was much burnt; the other three, viz. a Daughter about 14 Years old, a Son 10 Years, and another Son of 6 Years old, all perished in the unrelenting Flames.—The Fire was at such a Height when first discovered that there was no possibility of affording the least Relief to those in the Chamber.—They saved nothing but the Things they slept in.—Their Circumstances are truly deplorable!—Mr. Law's eldest Son died a few Days afterwards, aged 16 Years.

The beginning of this Month a large Barn at Stonington was consumed by Fire, together with ten Horses and a Yoke of fat Oxen, twelve Ton of Hay, and some Oats: a Negro Boy has confessed he set Fire to it on purpose, because he was tired of tending the Creatures.

Yesterday Morning about Two o'Clock, a Fire broke out in a Joiner's Shop belonging to Mr. Benja. Sumner, jun. at the Bottom of Cole Lane, which, before the Town was alarmed, very speedily communicated to his Dwelling House (occupied by Mr. Coolidge, Taylor) and to his Father's House near adjoining, as also to a large double House belonging to John Fillis, Esq: of Halifax, in which Mr. Sumner, jun. lived, together with several Work-Shops, Barns, and other Buildings, were all destroy'd by the raging Flames.—As the Wind was high, and the Weather extreme Cold, it was with the utmost Difficulty prevented from spreading further; the Fire having catch'd several of the adjacent Houses, and many others were in imminent Danger; but by the extraordinary Activity of the People of the Town, especially at this severe Season, they were preserved.

Capt. Samuel Barrett, with several others in that Neighbourhood, whose Estates were in so great Danger of being destroyed, desire their most sincere and hearty Thanks might be returned to their Fellow-Citizens for the kind and almost incredible Application which they made to preserve them.

About two Hours before the above Accident happened, a Fire was discovered at the North Part of the Town, by two Children in the House that were awakened almost suffocated with Smoke, who calling for Help, were immediately assisted by the Neighbours and the Fire soon extinguished.

☞ *As the Assuring from Loss or Damage by* FIRE *tends to the Preservation of many Families from that Distress, Poverty and Ruin which such a Calamity might otherwise expose them to* —POLICIES *for Assuring Houses and other Buildings from Loss or Damage by* FIRE *will be underwrote, at moderate Premiums, at Mr.* PRICE's *Insurance-Office, near the Exchange.*

On the 13th of December last, died at the Ohio, the Rev. *John Davis*, aged 36 Years: He was a Fellow of Rhode Island College, and one of the Members of the American Philosophical Society, and Pastor of the second Baptist Church in Boston: His Health being much impaired, he took this Journey the latter of the Summer, in hopes to receive Benefit from it. His Remains were interred in a Spot where a Baptist Meeting House is to be erected.

MARRIED.] Mr. *Samuel Parkman*, Merchant, to Miss *Sally Shaw*, eldest Daughter of *Francis Shaw*, Esq; of this Town.

DIED.] Mr *Thomas Williston*, Sexton of the Old Brick Meeting-House.——Mrs. *Anne Domet*, aged 65, Widow of the late Capt. *Domet*, of this Town: Her Funeral is to be on Thursday Afternoon.—Miss *Polly Bolter*, aged 19.—Mr. *Philip Vibart*, in a very advanced Age.——

At New-London, The Honorable *Hezekiah Huntington*, Esq. of Norwich, aged 76 Years.

Messrs FLEETS,

A Patriotick Writer in Mr. Holt's New-York Journal, has made some very just and sensible Observations upon several Paragraphs inserted in your last Paper from the London Evening-Post, reflecting upon the Conduct of those who are in opposition to the present destructive Measures of Administration, with respect to America—It will gratify a Number of your Readers to see the same republished, as soon as possible, in the Boston Evening-Post.

Messrs FLEETS, Grafton, Jan. 22. 1773.

If you'll be pleased to give the following a Place in your publick Paper, you'll oblige some of your Readers.

IF the Author who pretends in the Supplement to the Boston Evening Post of the 11th instant, to give a fair and impartial Narrative of the Transactions at Grafton, in order to assist the Publick in forming just Ideas of the Nature of the Reasons and Struggles whereby the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson's Dismission from his pastoral Office there was brought about, had been so fair and impartial as to have proceeded in his Narrative to give the Publick an Account (which he might from authentick Papers have done) of the affectionate Pleas the Church used to have their Pastor continued in Office among them: Also the Result of the late Council, or such Paragraphs where they say, That Mr. Hutchinson's Dismission take place upon the Principles on which he moved and requested it (which by an authentick paper he might have found was not founded on his being or having been charged with Immoralities, but from the uncomfortable Alienation of Affection in some of the People towards him, &c.) Again, where they express their Satisfaction, that notwithstanding the Offences given at one time or another, by the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, he hath been enabled to make such Satisfaction as hath been acceptable to the Church. Again, where they express their Grief, that on a view of all Circumstances, they are constrained to advise to his Dismission, while the Church manifest such Regard towards him as a Gospel Minister. Also, that as his Character stands fair in the Church, so they also heartily recommend him to the Gospel-Ministry, as one whom they esteem well qualified for, and sincerely disposed to the sacred Work, &c. &c. If thus he had done he for once might have laid some Claim to that Character of being a Well-wisher to Truth and Justice. And in that Act have avoided the Character the judicious, who are particularly knowing to the Affairs in Grafton, are constrained to fix upon him; namely, of being a Well-wisher to, and Practiser in, that kind of Legerdemain peculiar to the Old Accuser of the Brethren. And in particular his Narrative would have been better relished, by

An Inhabitant of Grafton.

P. S. I having understood by Mr. Hutchinson he should not (at present) take any public Notice of said Narrative, and thinking it might not be amiss that the Sentiments of the late Council should accompany it, to help the Publick to form a just Opinion of it, and the late Debates in this Place, in the ecclesiastical State, especially as some or other of the Rev. Elders and Churches, of which that Council consisted, have been at some or most of the Councils and Debates, on the Troubles in this place, at and since the Council he mentions as being here in 1754, which may enable them to have an just a View of the State of Affairs here as any Person whatever, All which induced me to write as above.

The last Chance.

There will be continued for Sale,
At the Store lately improved by Mr. *Ward Nicholas Boylston*, next Door to Mr. *Francis Green's*, Kingstreet, until Saturday next and no longer,
By RETAIL as well as by WHOLESALE,
A very large and valuable Assortment
Of English and India GOODS,
Suitable to all Seasons——and to all Tastes.
At the neat *Sterling Cost* without any Charges.

Those who have withheld buying hitherto, on a dependence that the above Goods will be finally exposed to Public Sale, where they hoped for better Pennyworths, are warned to improve the present and last Opportunity, as the Proprietors are determined, if the Sale of them is not finished this Week, to dispose of them otherwise than at Auction.

Henry Laughton

Has imported in the last Ships from LONDON,
A General Assortment of GOODS,
suitable for all Seasons, which he sells at his Shop, the Corner of School-Street, near the Old-South-Meeting, at the lowest Rates for Cash.

Also, a great Variety of black, blond & trolly Laces of the best Patterns, Puffings, Edgings & Coxcombs, some very fine whole & half width Laces for Aprons and Lappits, purchased of the Makers in the Country and will be sold as low as the first Cost in London.

William Bant

Has to sell at his Store fronting Dock-Square,
A few Firkins choice Petersborough Butter,
A few Barrels of Connecticut Pork,
extraordinary good.
ALSO, a general Assortment of GOODS
suitable for all Seasons—at the lowest Rates for Cash.
N.B. *A fine Assortment of Broad-Cloths of all prices.*

CASH given for all Kinds of Shipping Furr, at JACKSON's Variety-Store, next the Town-House.
Imported and sold at said Store,
All Kinds Broad-Cloths, Shalloons, Tammies, Callamancoes, German Serges, Ravaddins, Lambskins, Beaver-Coatings, Rat cam, Kersies, Duffils, Bearas, Blankets, Flannels, a general Assortment of Womens Stuffs for Gowns, a good Assortment of Silks, Linnens, Lawns and Cambricks, all Prints, Checks of all widths, Hosiery of all sorts, with a full & compleat Assortment of all other Kinds of English and India Piece Goods.
Powder, Shot and Lead, Warming & Frying Pans, English Steel, London and Bristol Pewter, Brass Kettles, Nails, Brads & Tacks of all Sizes, Cast Wire, Carpenters, Joiners and Sadlers Ware of all kind, neat Tea Urns and japan'd Waiters & Waiters, with a full & compleat Assortment of London, Birmingham and Sheffield Wares, too many to enumerate.
Also Bohea, Singlo, Souchong and Hyson Teas, warranted equal to any in the Town, English Single and Double refined Sugars, 15 & 18 Inch London Pipes, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10 Window Glass, a compleat Assortment of Looking Glasses, Chimney Tiles, Pepper by the Bag or small Quantities, Nutmegs, English Soles, Florence Oil, by the Chest or Flask, extremely good, Writing and Bonnet Paper, and Papers for Rooms, China and Cream coloured Ware, &c. &c.
N. B.—*As the said Jackson's Goods are his own Importation and from the best Hands in England, he doubts not that Wholesale and Retail Customers will find them as cheap as at any Store in the Town without Exception.*

GENEVA.

A few Cases of choice GENEVA,
To be Sold by
Breck and Hammatt,
At their Store Corner of Greene's Wharf.

IMPORTED in Captain JARVIS from LONDON and to be SOLD by
Susanna Renken,
At her Shop near the Draw Bridge, Fore-street, *Boston*,
Early Charlton, early Hotspur, early Golden Hotspur, large Marrowfats, dwarf ditto, Ledman's dwarf crooked Sugar, blue & white Rouncival PEAS; large Windsor, Toker, early Lisbon, early yellow & Pole BEANS; early Dutch, early Battersea, early Yorkshire, red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Colliflower; green & yellow Savoys; marble, green, white, gose, cabbage & imperial Lettice; double & Hamborough Parsley; Winter and Summer Spinnage; early yellow, scarlet and orange Carrots; Cellery; Endive; early and late Turnip; white, Spanish, Strasburgh & silver-Rind'd Onion; Summer and Winter Savory; early, late, long green and Turky Cucumber; Thyme, sweet Marjoram, Rosemary, Lavendar, Sage, Summer and Winter Squash, Mushmellon; Hemp, Rape & Canary Seed; red and white Clover, Fowl Meadow and Herdsgrass, Burnet, Lucern, &c. ——New and warranted of the last Year's Growth. Durham best Flour of Mustard in pound, half pound and quarter-pound Bottles; Kippen's Snuff;——a Variety of China Bowls and Dishes. Likewise,
An Assortment of India and English Goods.

TO BE SOLD,
TWO large well-finished Dwelling-HOUSES; one situate in Milk-Street, opposite the Ropewalk; the other a large Brick House situate in Horn-Lane. Enquire of the Printers.

☞ *The Freeholder.*—A Well Wisher to his Country.—*Other Whig & Tory Pieces.*—*Some Articles of Foreign and Domestic News.*—*And many Advertisements, prepared for this Day's Paper, must, for want of Room, be deferred another Week.*—

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

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